

BOSTON MARKET REVIEW

Week Ending February 17, 1923.

Prepared by U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS:

Dressed poultry market, steady to firm with supplies liberal. Fat poultry trading continued throughout the week at unchanged prices. Poultry (4-5 lbs.) 12-13; (5-6 lbs.) 13-14; (6-7 lbs.) 14-15; (7-8 lbs.) 15-16; (8-9 lbs.) 16-17; (9-10 lbs.) 17-18; (10-11 lbs.) 18-19; (11-12 lbs.) 19-20; (12-13 lbs.) 20-21; (13-14 lbs.) 21-22; (14-15 lbs.) 22-23; (15-16 lbs.) 23-24; (16-17 lbs.) 24-25; (17-18 lbs.) 25-26; (18-19 lbs.) 26-27; (19-20 lbs.) 27-28; (20-21 lbs.) 28-29; (21-22 lbs.) 29-30; (22-23 lbs.) 30-31; (23-24 lbs.) 31-32; (24-25 lbs.) 32-33; (25-26 lbs.) 33-34; (26-27 lbs.) 34-35; (27-28 lbs.) 35-36; (28-29 lbs.) 36-37; (29-30 lbs.) 37-38; (30-31 lbs.) 38-39; (31-32 lbs.) 39-40; (32-33 lbs.) 40-41; (33-34 lbs.) 41-42; (34-35 lbs.) 42-43; (35-36 lbs.) 43-44; (36-37 lbs.) 44-45; (37-38 lbs.) 45-46; (38-39 lbs.) 46-47; (39-40 lbs.) 47-48; (40-41 lbs.) 48-49; (41-42 lbs.) 49-50; (42-43 lbs.) 50-51; (43-44 lbs.) 51-52; (44-45 lbs.) 52-53; (45-46 lbs.) 53-54; (46-47 lbs.) 54-55; (47-48 lbs.) 55-56; (48-49 lbs.) 56-57; (49-50 lbs.) 57-58; (50-51 lbs.) 58-59; (51-52 lbs.) 59-60; (52-53 lbs.) 60-61; (53-54 lbs.) 61-62; (54-55 lbs.) 62-63; 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POWDOIN COLLEGE, CLASS OF 1873 TO CELEBRATE

At the commencement at Bowdoin College the coming June the class of 1873 will observe the 50th anniversary of its graduation. Of the thirty-five graduates fifteen are living and of these one is a resident of Bethel, Hon. Addison E. Herrick. Mr. Herrick, as Judge, as he is known, has been a resident of Bethel for many years and during this time he has held many offices of importance. He was Judge of Oxford County Probate Court for many years, and is at the present time Treasurer of the Bethel Savings Bank.

LOOKER'S MILLS

Gwendolyn Bartlett was home from Route 100 Monday. Donald Tebbel and Miss Roberts were in Bethel on business the week end. Mrs. John Mendenhall and Mrs. May and Lillian were to Norway, visiting relatives, recently. Captain Gifford and wife have been entertaining relatives from Italy. Mrs. Donald Tebbel visited in Portland the week end. Walter Cummings and Clifford Iyer were in Bangor's Pond, Monday. Quite a few families are ill with the prevailing epidemic.

SOUTH BETHEL

Robert Mann and Willie Walker have secured employment at the T. C. C. and will start at Looker's Mills. Frank Brooks was at Looker's Mills one day last week. Mrs. Trenchard was at Looker's Mills, recently. Emma Walker, who has been teaching at Bethel since the past few months, has gone to Looker's Mills to board at Charles Goff's. Edward Chase was at Looker's Mills.

AS IT SEEMS

The Prophet—It's a cruel world. The more houses built, the greater is the demand for building material, and the higher price which in turn makes for higher rents. The Friend—Yes, but— "On the other hand, the fewer houses built, the greater is the demand for houses and the higher the rents."—Answers.

PEOPLE OF OUR TOWN



The Merchant is wondering, if there isn't no Hell, where his business has gone to. The Power it gets, the Law he advertises and the Law he advertises, the Power it gets. How long will it take him to go back to this state?

PROFANITY AND GOSSIP

Below are found extracts of sermons given some weeks ago by two ministers of Bethel on the habits of profanity and gossip, which are so prevalent. The extracts are printed as signed articles.

PROFANITY

What seems to any man of right mind most openly disgusting, even if it is not a primary consideration in the third commandment, is the common practice of profanity. This word may stand for swearing, cursing and other language insulting to God and man's sensitive moral sense. Men seem to refuse to measure the magnitude of this sin. But will not the profane man try to measure the shock which cursing and swearing give to God by the fact they give to the sensibilities of his neighbors or friend who reveres the name of God? Can the habit be condoned on any account whatsoever? Can a cursing man say, "I mean nothing by it." Can he say, "I don't know I am doing it." The writer has proven over and over again that a man does "mean something" by his curse, does "know when he curses." Only the lowest and vilest of the profane slip the filth of their tongues and breathe into the faces of decent men, men who disapprove profanity, who are in their presence. We hear men philosophize thus regarding the outrageous practice: "Profanity is merely poverty of language, lack of an extensive vocabulary of good words. It is not a sinful habit." Nonsense! The habit is not by any means confined to the uncultured. Here the linguistic consideration is very small. The man whose tongue roars the baseness of the lower regions and then throws into it the sacred names of God, Jesus, Christ and all manner of blasphemous language, and who then pitches the abominable concoction into the stream of his speech in the form of vulgar oaths, curses, imprecations, and vile epithets is simply casting forth the ugliness and degeneracy and depravity of his character.

God counts the offense grave. The proof of this is that clean folks universally feel revulsion to it. The sweeter word is always below par in a decent neighborhood. Though otherwise he may be a fine fellow, if this is a habit of his, all men discount his breeding. Something is wrong about his inner makeup. But not only does the neighborhood deny a cursing man full value of life but he himself can not, does not, respect himself. The reaction of profane and vulgar utterance is inevitable upon a man's soul. He feels he is evermore sprinkling his heart with filth. He has the sense of being repeatedly stained. This third commandment—it is not written in a man's heart! Tables of stone or steel, on which Moses wrote the rules, according to the story, all the laws of God abide in men's natures. What is the proof that the Lord will not hold the swearer guilty? The Lord sees in it that the man who indulges in profane utterance does not hold himself guilty. He feels accountable to the Lord whose name he takes in vain. He is sure he will suffer the consequences which always follow the breaking of a law of God. The prayer of the psalmist of Jesus' parable is the prayer the swearer may use, "O God be merciful to me a sinner." God will in mercy hear that and forgive.—R. T. Ashenbush.

HOLD YOUR TONGUE

Profanity—The little states that: "Whoever is careless in his tongue will be a fool." Most people who indulge in profanity do so for foolish ends. There are no more foolish words than the common expressions of Anglo-Saxon tongue. The man who professes that he is above his flock of swears and curses is the thing of a day's heart.

Most men and people everywhere seem to be careful of their words, especially in talking about some one who is absent from their company. They are very careful to avoid any word which may hurt or offend. Parents who talk about their children, about others as a matter of fact, are very careful to be careful that they are not talking the same way about their own children. How frequently in towns and in public places we hear what things about those we know. How sweet is the atmosphere of the room where kind things are said of absent people. We are not of one thing. If a man or woman comes to you picking out the evil or unbecoming things to say, that man or woman will also do so your home to another behind your back.

If all that we say in a single day, With never a word left out, Were printed each night, in clear black and white, 'Twould prove queer reading to some. And then just suppose, if you were to go through.

BETHEL AND VICINITY

(Continued from page 1)

Mrs. Arthur Drisack, who has been ill, is improving.

Mrs. J. C. Billings is ill at her home on Mechanic Street.

Messrs. F. L. Edwards and Alton Bartlett were in town over the week end.

Mr. William McCrea was confined to the house a few days last week by illness.

Mr. Blon Brown of South Paris was the guest of his family the first of the week.

Mr. Marshall Hastings has returned from Orono where he has had a logging job.

Mr. and Mrs. Blon Brown are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Marshall Tyler.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Cross are being congratulated upon the arrival of a son, Thursday, Feb. 15.

Lieut. Col. C. McLaughlin of Boston was in town, Monday, to inspect the local National Guard.

Mr. Nahum Moore has returned from New York, where he attended the Wood Turners' Convention.

Friends of C. L. Davis are glad to see him on the street again after an illness of several weeks.

Friends of Miss Ruth Verrill are very sorry to learn that she is in a hospital in Portland for treatment.

The Academy Herald is off the press and copies can be secured of the business manager, Fairfield McLean.

The snow storm of last Wednesday and Thursday added fourteen inches more to our already abundant supply.

We have just the right kind of a table you want to set your radio on. Young's Variety Store. Adv.

The regular meeting of Brown Corps will be held Thursday evening and a Washington programme will be presented.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Williamson have finished work for J. T. Skillings at No. Newry and returned to their home in town.

Mr. Harry Bartlett of Bethel, N. H., was in town one day last week as the guest of his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. John Swan.

Friends of Miss Gwendolyn Stearns are glad to know that she has returned from the Trull Hospital in Biddeford, and is making a fast recovery from her recent surgical operation.

Mr. Brasler, our subscriber, has been at his home in Guilford for several days. Teachers and students sympathize with Mr. Brasler in the loss of his father, whose death occurred last week.

Then wouldn't we sigh, and wouldn't we try A great deal less talking to do And I were than half think that many a kick Would be smothered in life's tangled thread, If half that we say in a single day Were forever left unsaid."

C. R. Oliver.

BOMBS FROM THE WOODS

There's a little town in Maine, Far in the Orono hills, That is perched upon the mountain-side, Among the rocks and rills, Far from the noise of city, Far from the ocean's roar, Eternal stillness in its woods, That bounds Umbagog's shore.

Eternal stillness did I say? Ah, no! For life is there, Just list! there's sounds on every side, For those who wish to hear, The bluejay, saucy little imp, Is swinging on a limb; He tilts his head with eyes so bright, And bids you look at him.

The squirrel says that you intrude, He chatters and will scold, But by and by he'll take your food, And come to you, quite bold.

The little rabbit, fearful one, Hides by the old tree trunk, And the foxes pass with careful tread, And the hedgehog and the skunk.

Afraid of these? Oh, no, There's nothing there to fear, You need no gun to protect yourself From the wood folks you'll meet here. And oh, the bird songs overhead! The flowers at your feet, The velvet carpet that you tread, Here earth and heaven meet.

Here lying 'neath the spreading tree, Watching sailing clouds go by, With friendly life on every hand— And God's orchestra on high— You surely must forget for awhile All trouble and all strife— And say deep, deep within yourself, Here's life, abundant life.

M. Cairns Abbott.

Our Store is Headquarters for CARPENTERS' TOOLS

of which we have a large assortment.

It will be well for you to remember to we have a good supply of

Paints and Varnishes

Order now for Spring Delivery.

G. L. THURSTON CO.

BETHEL, MAINE

NASH

for SERVICE, ENDURANCE AND COMFORT Canal Street Garage Rumford

IRA C. JORDAN

General Merchandise

BETHEL, MAINE

Fitted Wood for Sale

BARTLETT BROS.

BETHEL, MAINE

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS

Ginghams, Tissues, Voiles, Ratines, Crepes, Percales, Everfast Suitings and Endurance Cloth

Do Your Spring and Summer Sewing Now

Very soon will be Spring house cleaning time and after this, you will want to be out of doors in the open air, not sitting down in the house sewing.

If unable to get to store telephone or write us for samples. We pay the postage on all orders.

Brown, Buck & Co.

NORWAY, MAINE



KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN says: "What a good, what a pungent story, THE CUSTARD CUP! More power to the author's elbow. Florence Bingham Livingston is a talented creature."

We recommend it for its delicious humor, the sense of joy in living which it leaves with the reader, and for the author's very great ability in picturing the lives of a group of people who live on almost nothing a year, and manage to have an uproariously good time.

A story of human kindness, of everyday folks, of troubles and worries, but most of all of the genuine joys to be found in the little things of life if only one has the faith to make them come true.

Follow the Delightful Record of "Pencie" and Her Adopted Family in

THIS STORY WILL BEGIN IN AN EARLY ISSUE OF THE CITIZEN. WATCH FOR IT.

WAR

To D. M. County of C

GREETING hereby requ

Town of Bel

Odeon Hall, 1923, at 10

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ROAD BUILDING

COLORADO DOUBLES MILEAGE

More Than 60 Per Cent of Roads Have Been Improved During Past Seven Years.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Colorado has more than doubled its mileage of improved road in the last seven years, according to the bureau of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture, which has made an extensive investigation as to the highway mileage and revenue of the state.

In 1914 there was 13,298 miles of improved road and a total of 89,750 miles, while in 1921 the improved mileage had increased to 29,540 miles and a total of 48,143 miles.

The improved road at the present time is classified as follows: Graded and drained, 24,941 miles; sand, clay and gravel, 4,307 miles; macadam, 131 miles; other types of surfacing, 71 miles.

While most of the improved road in this state is what is known as low-type road, the fact that more than 60



A Concrete Cement Road in Colorado. A part of the total mileage has been improved constitutes a record that will be envied by many.

For each square mile of area the road revenue amounts to \$55.50, and there is one-half mile of road. The total road revenue amounts to \$935 per capita, \$182.07 per mile of road, and totals \$3,705,443.

DIRT ROADS WASTE GASOLINE

Gallon of Fuel Necessary to Drive Car Six Miles on Earth and Twelve on Hard.

An investigation carried on by an automobile manufacturer showed that the consumption of a gallon of gasoline was necessary to drive a machine six miles on the average earth roads as against twelve miles on the hard-surfaced roads, according to Automobile Topics. These figures would indicate a saving in gasoline, on the basis of 400 vehicles per mile a day, of 50,000 gallons on 10,000 miles of improved roads. At 24 cents a gallon this amounts to \$12,000,000, or more than enough to pay 5 per cent interest on the investment.

One billion, seven hundred million dollars per year will pay \$15,000,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds (principal and interest) in a little less than twelve years. In other words, if we could immediately lay down 2,500,000 miles of public highway at a cost of \$12,000,000,000, borrowing the money to do it with at 5 per cent interest, the \$1,700,000,000 saved to the producers of farm products in the use of reduced cost of moving their annual crops to market would pay off the debt, principal and interest, in less than twelve years.

ANCIENT PAVING MATERIALS

Romans Used Brick as Early as 44 A. D.—Quarries Were First to Use Asphalt.

As early as 44 A. D. the Romans used bricks in England. Archaic when it was first used, asphalt was used in the Roman Empire, and it was the first material used for paving. The earliest recorded use of asphalt was by the Romans, a people inhabiting the Euphrates valley prior to the ascendancy of the Babylonians. An asphalt road excavated at Lough, near the mouth of the Euphrates, dates back to 2600 B. C. As a mortar for bricks, similar to the filler now used in brick streets, asphalt was used in the construction of the Tower of Babel.

Money to Improve Highways. Fifty million dollars will have been spent on improving Canada's highways when the five-year period terminates in the fall of 1923.

Keep Chickens Busy. Give the chickens an abundance of food to all their crops at night; keep them working through the day; give them feed and betterment.

Control Contagious Pox. Vaccination will help to control contagious pox in poultry.

The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE
XLV.—OKLAHOMA

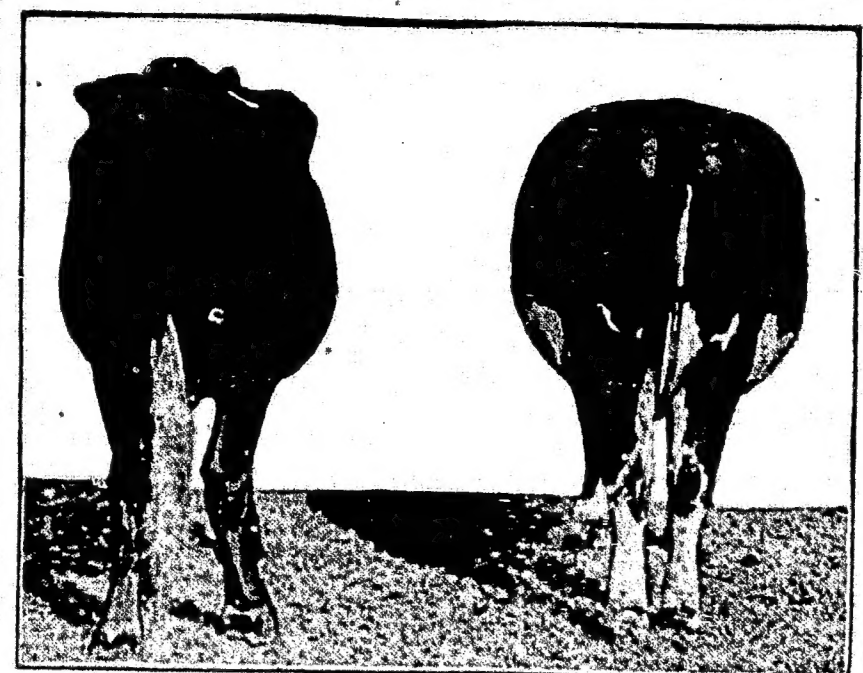


OKLAHOMA holds the record for rapid growth. It was in the first term of President Benjamin Harrison that Oklahoma was opened up. Good farm land available under the Homestead Act was difficult to find so the United States bought from the Indians, who had been segregated in Indian territory, a large tract of some 40,000 square miles that had been used largely by the Indians as pasture for their cattle and horses. This was called Oklahoma, a word meaning "fine country," and was arranged to be ready for sale to homesteaders at 12 o'clock noon of April 22, 1889. Troops were placed on guard to prevent any settlers entering before that time for more than 100,000 "boomers" as they were called, came from all over the country to obtain farms or places for business. On the stroke of the hour, bugles sounded and the mad rush by men, women and children to locate claims began. The government had arranged land officers at many places at which claims could be filed for the farms or city lots, and all that day these were besieged by fighting mobs to register their selections. Before nightfall hundreds of farms were staked out and Oklahoma City and Guthrie were well on their way to become cities.

Thus was developed this region which came into the possession of the United States as a part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 and which was set aside for so many years as Indian country. Previous to the formation of Oklahoma territory, congress had forbidden white settlers in this part of the country, and this edict was enforced by federal troops. As the demand for more land was felt and as the Indians decreased in numbers, Indian territory was added to Oklahoma territory, and in 1907 it was admitted to the Union as the State of Oklahoma, adding another star to our flag, which for eleven years had contained forty-five. The state has flourished to such an extent that it has ten presidential electors, which is more than double that of many of the older states of larger size.

(By McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

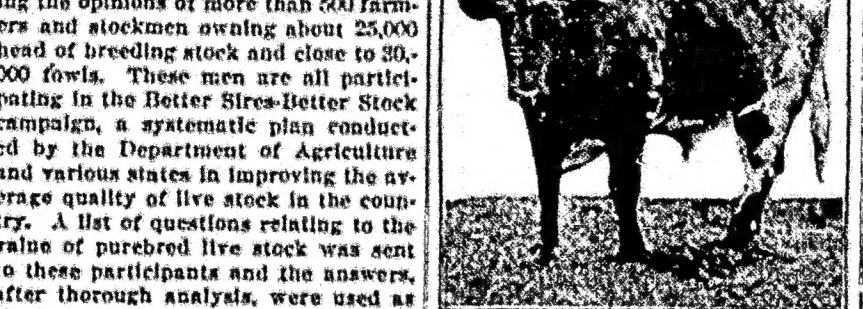
BIG UTILITY VALUE OF PUREBREDS



A Purebred Beef Cow Compared With a Scrub.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Based on utility value alone—apart from breeding or sales value—purebred live stock has an earning power from a third to one-half greater than scrub stock, the average superiority of purebreds for all classes of farm animals being about 40 per cent. This is the conclusion of the United States Department of Agriculture after weighing the opinions of more than 500 farmers and stockmen owning about 25,000 head of breeding stock and close to 30,000 fowls. These men are all participating in the Better Stock-Better Stock campaign, a systematic plan conducted by the Department of Agriculture and various states in improving the average quality of live stock in the country. A list of questions relating to the value of purebred live stock was sent to these participants and the answers, after thorough analysis, were used as the basis of Department Circular 235, "Utility Value of Purebred Live Stock," by D. S. Hurch, which has just been issued.

Big Points of Purebreds. Of the principal points in which purebreds excel other stock, according



A Good Bull Is Half the Herd.

ing a better price. They are early maturing, easy keepers and good producers.

"My cows have more than doubled in milk production," says a Pennsylvania farmer. "Scrub and grade cows used to give me about 4,000 pounds of milk a year, while my purebreds average over 8,000 pounds."

Uniformly Good. A breeder in Washington states makes this observation: "I find the young of purebred stock are uniformly good, while with scrub stock there usually are one or two good ones to eight or ten poor ones." A Montana ranchman says he has increased the weight per fleece on 10,000 sheep from six pounds to eleven and one-half pounds—almost 100 per cent—as a result of the use of purebred stock.

Many stockmen emphasize the greater salability of purebreds. "Buyers in this locality come to me first," is a frequent comment.

The circular contains much good advice on improvement of live stock, based upon farm experience. Copies may be obtained without cost from the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

WEATHER FORECASTS AID TO BEEKEEPERS

Predictions of Much Value in Fall and in Spring.

Instance of Importance of Service Rendered by New York Apiculturists Who Used Telephone to Inform Neighbors.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Beekeepers are dependent on weather conditions to prevent large winter losses, part of which occurs if they do not know when to put their bees in the cellar in the fall, or if the bees are removed from winter quarters too early in the spring. To the other hand, it is advantageous to give bees the benefit of a clearing flight as soon as possible in the spring and as late as possible before cold weather sets in. Close attention is paid to the weather forecasts, especially in the northern states.

An instance of the way in which the weather bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture cooperates with beekeepers occurred recently in New York state. There are approximately 15,000 beekeepers there, half of whom winter their bees in cellars. When the weather map indicated the approach of severe weather, with no indications for a bee flight in sight, telegrams were sent by the state extension apiculturist to secretaries of 20 county and regional associations. These men in their turn were prepared to telephone key men who would telephone beekeepers in their own localities. In this way most of the beekeepers who winter their bees in cellars were reached.

Considering that the honey crop in New York state approximates 4,000,000 pounds a year, and that the greatest losses to the beekeepers of the state have been due to winter weather conditions, the weather bureau service is of real importance.

Advantages of Ducks. Besides the advantage of furnishing feathers as well as eggs and meat, ducks are not usually troubled to any great extent by lice or mites and may be housed in cheaper quarters than chickens.

Work for the Stallion. Outside of the breeding season, it is a good policy to work a stallion just the same as any other horse. Many successful horsemen follow this practice, particularly with young horses.

RADIO

HOW THE STORAGE BATTERY OPERATES

Operator Must Guard Against an Excessive Rate of Charge or Discharge.

It is possible to form the plates of a lead storage battery by immersing lead plates in a 20 per cent solution of sulphuric acid and continuously going through the charging and discharging process. However, this is a long and tedious process to get oxide of lead on the positive plates by means of numerous charging and discharging cycles. The oxide, which is the active material, is manufactured chemically and applied to the plates.

The body of manufactured plates is cast from lead in such a manner as to leave the surface honeycombed. In this honeycombed surface of the plates is forced a paste, formed by mixing litharge-lead-oxide with sulphuric acid. After the plates are assembled with separators between them are placed in containers in an electrolyte consisting of a 20 per cent solution of sulphuric acid. The lead body of a storage battery plate simply acts as a holder or container for the active material. The active materials in a lead storage battery are the lead peroxide on the positive plate, the sponge lead of the negative plate and the sulphuric acid electrolyte.

When a storage battery is discharging, that is, while a current is being drawn from it, a chemical action takes place in the battery. The lead peroxide of the positive plate and the sulphuric acid of the electrolyte react to form lead sulphate and water. Acid is more dense than water, so that when fully charged the electrolyte has a density of 1.275 to 1.300, which means that the electrolyte is 1.275 to 1.3 times as heavy as an equal volume of water. As the battery is discharged and water is formed by the chemical action, the electrolyte becomes less dense. Finally, when the density drops to 1.00 to 1.150, the battery reaches a point when charging is necessary. Thus the density of the electrolyte is a measure of how much energy, or how fully charged the battery is.

The voltage of a battery is also an indication of the degree of charge. A fully charged battery should have an open circuit voltage of 2.2 volts per cell.

The voltage per cell should not be allowed to drop below 1.8 before recharging.

When a storage battery is put on charge, a direct current is forced through the battery. The chemical reaction that takes place during the charging process is just the reverse of that which takes place during the process of discharging. That is to say, the lead sulphate and water formed during the discharge are converted back into lead peroxide and sulphuric acid during the charging process. The density of the electrolyte increases. The density of the electrolyte of a fully charged battery is between 1.275 and 1.300, while the open circuit voltage per cell is about 2.2.

Of course, a storage battery is not 100 per cent efficient, which means that the total ampere hours delivered to the battery during the charging period will always exceed the total ampere hours drawn from the battery during the discharge period. The voltage per cell and the specific gravity of the electrolyte are the criterion of the degree of charge in the battery. However, due to the fact that some of the lead sulphate is not readily converted into lead peroxide and sulphuric acid, it is necessary at times to give the battery an overcharge. That is, the charging current should be allowed to flow after the battery has reached the charged condition, and after several hours of constant charging, there is no increase in the voltage per cell or the density of the electrolyte.

The value of the charging current is determined by the manufacturer and should not be exceeded. An excessively high charging current will cause an increase in the rate of decomposition of the plates. Every time a battery is charged or discharged a certain amount of active material on the plates crumbles and drops to the bottom of the cell.

Assuming the same operating conditions, the life of a storage battery is a certain number of charges and discharges. An excessive rate of charge or discharge will cause the battery to heat, buckle the plates, and result in an abnormal amount of crumbling of the active material. In the extreme case of a short circuit, the plates of the battery might be buckled to such an extent that an internal short circuit is formed in the battery. To guard against short circuits it is well when using a lead plate storage battery to install a fuse in both battery leads right near the terminals of the battery. Don't under any condition spark the battery by placing a pair of pliers or a screw driver across the terminals. This will eventually ruin the battery.

The water will evaporate out of the electrolyte of a battery and should be replaced. Always add enough distilled water to keep the electrolyte at least a quarter of an inch above the

plates in each cell. Should it become necessary to clean out the cells at any time, measure the specific gravity of the old electrolyte. By doing this no false readings of electrolyte density confound the tester as to the condition of the newly cleaned battery.

When using a storage battery in connection with a radio receiver allow the battery to stand a time just after being charged before it is placed in use. Otherwise the unstable condition of the voltage will cause disagreeable noises in the head phones caused by the varying amplification of the tubes.

GROWTH OF RADIO INDUSTRY

Between Two and Three Million Fans Have Bought and Installed Receiving Sets.

A little more than a year ago many of the old established manufacturers of radio apparatus were wondering how they would dispose of their stock. Many dealers were just making a bare living at selling radio apparatus. Just about 300,000 radio amateurs scattered throughout the United States constituted the field for sales of radio goods and apparatus.

Since then a great change has taken place. Radio has come upon the country as a tide. Old apparatus, instruments manufactured under patents 15 years old, ordinary double slide crystal detector sets were becoming immensely popular.

It is said that there are almost 600 incorporated manufacturers of radio apparatus in the United States today. It is impossible to estimate the number of dealers. There are some two or three million fans who have bought and installed radio receiving sets.

These sets receive music and other broadcast matter from some 600 or more broadcasting stations located in every state in the Union. Every state but one has one or more stations, and some states have as many as 20.

With the establishment of more solid radio regulations, with the advent of fair competition and intelligent manufacture of radio apparatus of good design the infant radio baby is growing lustily.

Select Receiving Set Carefully.

When making a purchase, ask the dealer to show you the inside of the set. If all connections are not soldered the wires will become loose and reception will be impossible. Paste or acid, if spread carelessly over the wiring, or dirt inside the receiving box will cause trouble. If filings have been allowed to get into the telephone receiver, the attraction of the magnets will gradually cause them to make their way through the insulation and render the phones worthless. Watch out for these difficulties and avoid the disappointment that comes when a radio enthusiast gets all set to listen in, but can't.

Schools Compete in Radio.

New Jersey public educational institutions have hit upon the idea of competition among the various schools and grades in the construction of radiophone sets. Thus far more than 4,000 complete sets, some of them of the more complicated nature, have been turned out in the schools. The authorities say that boys are learning more through wireless about electricity, circuits, batteries, the telephone and other than any textbook could ever teach.

Reason for Short Wiring.

The reason that you are urged to use short wiring and right-angle turns in connecting a set is a simple one. Every wire carrying an electric current has a magnetic field; if two wires are placed near each other they will attract current, but if placed at right angles they will oppose each other which is just what they should do. If you run the wires long, they will, of course, meet with other long leads and there will be adverse induction.

Condensers Allow Variation.

Owners of receivers using spider-web inductances coils of fixed position are restricted to a particular wave length, and even if the coils are mounted on a variable condenser, the range is still limited unless variable condensers are used. The best arrangement is to place one variable condenser in series with the primary and about another across the secondary. This affords results equal to those obtainable with a variable coil.

BIG STATION FOR HOLLAND

During the late war Holland was cut off from all direct cable communication with her colonies. In order to avoid possible repetition she is to establish a very powerful radio station at Koclyk equipped with apparatus to reach as far as Java, 7,600 miles.

Wireless Invades Arctic.

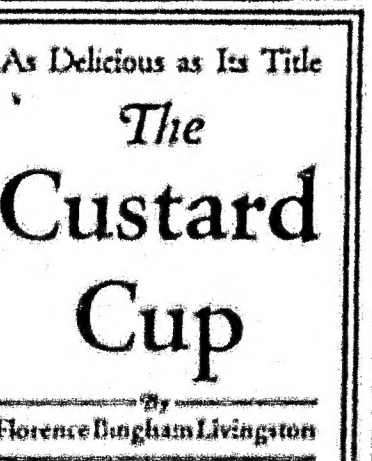
Wireless has invaded the Arctic territory, a powerful radio station having been established on the Norwegian island of Jan Mayen. It communicates with Norwegian, English and Swedish meteorological stations and was designed for service to sealing and whaling vessels that put in at Jan Mayen.

Government Has Ten Stations.

The federal government now maintains ten broadcasting stations for the purpose of sending out crop and market news.

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

When elevated guards are cross
I spinelessly obey them.
I think up cutting things to say
But don't have time to say them.



As Delicious as Its Title

The Custard Cup

By Florence Dugham Livingston

As humorous as "Miss Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," less sentimental, more logical, and carrying a message of cheer equal to "Pollyanna."

The story is of "Penny," mother to an adopted family of wails and wags and mother to all the people in that group of tenement houses known as "The Custard Cup."

Devoting herself to the troubles of everyone else, "Penny" had no time for her own. And what real and very poignant troubles she had, and how they vanished under her philosophy of service!

Read This Most Charming Story of Many Years as a Serial in THE CITIZEN.

